

DxMONITOR

Animal Health Report

A Quarterly Report of the National Animal Health Reporting System

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Summer 1996

The DxMONITOR reports trends and geographic distributions of clinical disease diagnoses and animal health information collected from veterinary diagnostic laboratories, State veterinarians, and the USDA:APHIS.

The DxMONITOR Animal Health Report is distributed quarterly as part of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS). The NAHRS (formerly the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Reporting System) is a cooperative effort of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), and the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA:APHIS).

Caution should be taken when extrapolating information reported in the DxMONITOR due to the inherent biases of specimens examined by laboratories or reports received by State Veterinarian offices. Trends should be interpreted with care.

Laboratory and State Veterinarian reported data are presented based upon detection/non-detection of clinical disease for laboratories and reported/not reported for State Veterinarians, per State on U.S. maps for the current quarter. USDA:APHIS staff reported data are presented according to the information provided.

In this issue: The disease reporting period for new data was January 1 through March 31, 1996. Data have been reported by veterinary diagnostic laboratories and State veterinarian offices in the States indicated on the facing page, the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), and the APHIS:Veterinary Services program staffs.

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**Articles may be reprinted with
acknowledgment of source.**

Dear Readers:

The Summer 1996 DxMONITOR Animal Health Report was intended to present data from the first round of data collection for the pilot of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS). At the 1995 AAVLD/USAHA annual meeting, the AAVLD Animal Disease Reporting (ADR) Committee, the USAHA Animal Disease Surveillance and Animal Health Information Systems Committee (ADSAHIS), and USDA:APHIS:VS representatives discussed the need for an expanded national animal health reporting system. A report on this group effort can be found on pages 15-19 of the 1995 USAHA proceedings. A joint subcommittee was formed at the meeting to develop and pilot the NAHRS prior to the 1996 annual meeting. The overall goal of the NAHRS is to contribute to a national measure of the health status of our food animals.

The NAHRS expands the existing Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Reporting System (VDLRS) through the inclusion of verified clinical disease reports from State Veterinarian offices and additional diagnostic laboratories which were not already participating in the VDLRS. Responses for the first reporting period were received on over 100 clinical diseases from 47 State Veterinarians or their representative and more than 100 laboratories. Plans are to also increase USDA:APHIS information. A clinical disease list was developed based on the Office of International Epizootics (OIE) disease lists and input from various sources for additions and deletions. Clinical disease data for this report were collected from veterinary diagnostic laboratories and State Veterinarian offices throughout the United States and its territories. Laboratory staffs were given general guidelines and asked to use their professional expertise to define cases of clinical disease. Unfortunately, because of unresolved data quality issues and concerns about how the information will be interpreted, we are not ready to present any of the data collected during the first round of the NAHRS pilot in the Summer 1996 DxMONITOR. We apologize for the delay in reporting and ask for your patience as we work to resolve these crucial issues.

Eventually, the NAHRS and the DxMONITOR could become a centralized source for the dissemination of animal disease information from diagnostic laboratories and State Veterinarians. Information provided by the NAHRS may be useful in determining issues for internal and external trade. Even with its inherent biases, diagnostic laboratory information, as well as information passively reported to State Veterinarians, are valuable components in meeting the overall goals of the NAHRS. This pilot is a first step and the NAHRS and the DxMONITOR may undergo many changes before the overall goal is met.

A report on the development and implementation of this pilot will be presented at the 1996 AAVLD/USAHA annual meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas. We anticipate an in-depth discussion at that time and hope to have an opportunity to receive your input on future modifications and improvements to the system and report. We also encourage you to provide us with comments and suggestions prior to the convention. Please send your comments and suggestions to Dr. Marty Smith, NAHRS coordinator, 555 South Howes Suite 200, Fort Collins, CO, 80521, telephone number (970) 490-7863, FAX number (970) 490-7899, or Internet address masmith@aphis.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Nora Wineland, D.V.M.
Acting Director
Center for Animal Health Monitoring
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Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health

PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH REPORTING SYSTEM



Contributing Laboratories and State Veterinarians

The following laboratories and State Veterinarians have contributed data reported in the DxMONITOR Animal Health Report. Thanks to all of the individuals who have worked to make this report possible.

- Fish Pathology Section, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development (Anchorage, AK)
- State Veterinarian, Seafood and Animal Health Division of Environmental Conservation (Palmer, AK)
- College of Veterinary Medicine, Auburn University (Auburn University, AL)
- Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Laboratory, Auburn University (Auburn University, AL)
- Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory (Cullman, AL)
- J. B. Taylor Diagnostic Laboratory (Elba, AL)
- Alabama Fish Farming Center (Greensboro, AL)
- State Veterinarian, Arizona Livestock Board (Phoenix, AZ)
- Arizona State Department of Health (Phoenix, AZ)
- Sonora Lab Sciences, Inc. (Phoenix, AZ)
- Fish Health Center (Pinetop, AZ)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ)
- Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (Hot Springs, AR)
- State Veterinarian, Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission (Little Rock, AR)
- Federal Brucellosis Laboratory (Little Rock, AR)
- Stuttgart National Aquaculture Research Center (Stuttgart, AR)
- California Vet Diagnostics, Inc. (Broderick, CA)
- Aquaculture Health Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California - Davis (Davis, CA)
- California Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory System (Davis, CA)
- Wildlife Investigations Laboratory (Rancho Cordova, CA)
- State Veterinarian, California Division of Animal Industry (Sacramento, CA)
- San Diego County Veterinary Laboratory (San Diego, CA)
- Fish Disease Laboratory (Victorville, CA)
- State Veterinarian, Colorado Department of Agriculture (Denver, CO)
- State Federal Brucellosis Laboratory (Denver, CO)
- Western Slope Animal Diagnostic Laboratory (Grand Junction, CO)
- State Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture (Hartford, CT)
- Connecticut Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Connecticut (Storrs, CT)
- State Veterinarian, Delaware Department of Agriculture (Dover, DE)
- College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida (Gainesville, FL)
- Bureau of Diagnostic Laboratories, Florida Department of Agriculture (Kissimmee, FL)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture (Tallahassee, FL)
- Diagnostic Assistance Laboratory, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia (Athens, GA)
- Georgia Poultry Laboratory System (Oakwood, GA)
- Veterinary Diagnostic and Investigational Laboratory, University of Georgia (Tifton, GA)
- Territorial Veterinarian (Agana, Guam)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industry, Hawaii Department of Agriculture (Aiea, HI)
- Veterinary Laboratory Branch, Hawaii Department of Agriculture (Aiea, HI)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industries, Idaho Department of Agriculture (Boise, ID)
- Rangen Aquaculture Research Center (Hagerman, ID)
- Fisheries Research Laboratory (Carbondale, IL)
- Animal Disease Laboratory (Galesburg, IL)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industries, Illinois Department of Agriculture (Springfield, IL)
- University of Illinois (Urbana, IL)
- National Veterinary Services Laboratories (Ames, IA)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Iowa State University (Ames, IA)
- Hy-Line International, Customer Service Laboratory (Dallas Center, IA)
- State Veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture (Des Moines, IA)
- Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, Purdue University (Dubois and West LaFayette, IN)
- Clinpath Laboratories, Inc. (Valparaiso, IN)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University (Manhattan, KS)
- State Veterinarian, Kansas Animal Health Division (Topeka, KS)
- State Federal Cooperative Brucellosis Laboratory (Topeka, KS)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Livestock Sanitation, Kentucky Department of Agriculture (Frankfort, KY)
- Livestock Disease Diagnostic Center, University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)
- State Veterinarian, Office of Animal Health Services, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (Baton Rouge, LA)
- Louisiana Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, Louisiana State University, School of Veterinary Medicine (Baton Rouge, LA)
- Calcasieu Equine Laboratory (Sulphur, LA)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Veterinary Services, Department of Agriculture-Foods and Rural Resources (Augusta, ME)

- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industries, Maryland Department of Agriculture (Annapolis, MD)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Services, Maryland Medical Metpath (Baltimore, MD)
- Fish Health Laboratory, Maryland Department of Agriculture (College Park, MD)
- Animal Health Laboratory, Maryland Department of Agriculture (Frederick, MD)
- State Veterinarian, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture (Boston, MA)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Tufts University (North Grafton, MA)
- Laboratory of Aquatic Animal Medicine and Pathology, Marine Biological Laboratory (Woods Hole, MA)
- Wildlife Pathology Laboratory, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (East Lansing, MI)
- Michigan Department of Agriculture, Laboratory Division (East Lansing, MI)
- Escanaba Laboratory, Michigan Department of Agriculture (Escanaba, MI)
- State Veterinarian, Animal Industry Division, Michigan Department of Agriculture (Lansing, MI)
- Fish Health Laboratory, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (Mattawan, MI)
- Minnesota Equine Associates, Inc. (Maple Plain, MN)
- State Veterinarian, State of Minnesota Board of Animal Health (St. Paul, MN)
- Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Minnesota (St. Paul, MN)
- State Veterinarian, Mississippi Board of Animal Health and Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (Jackson, MS)
- Fish Diagnostic Laboratory, Mississippi State University, College of Veterinary Medicine (Mississippi State, MS)
- Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Missouri-Columbia (Columbia, MO)
- State Veterinarian, Missouri Department of Agriculture (Jefferson City, MO)
- Missouri State Public Health Laboratory (Jefferson City, MO)
- Animal Health Laboratory, Missouri Department of Agriculture (Jefferson City, MO)
- Blind Pony Laboratory (Sweet Springs, MO)
- State Veterinarian, Animal Health Division, Montana Department of Livestock (Helena, MT)
- State Veterinarian, Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry (Lincoln, NE)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Lincoln, NE)
- Livestock Disease Control Laboratory (Lincoln, NE)
- State Veterinarian, Nevada Beef Council, (Reno, NV)
- Fish Hatchery Disease Consultant (Chichester, NH)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industry, New Hampshire Department of Agriculture (Concord, NH)
- University of New Hampshire (Durham, NH)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Health, New Jersey Department of Agriculture (Trenton, NJ)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Services, New Mexico Department of Agriculture (Albuquerque, NM)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industry, New York Department of Agriculture and Markets (Albany, NY)
- Cornell University Duck Research Laboratory (Eastport, NY)
- New York State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)
- Fish Disease Control Unit, Rome Field Station (Rome, NY)
- State Veterinarian, Veterinary Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture (Raleigh, NC)
- North Carolina State University, College of Veterinary Medicine (Raleigh, NC)
- Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory System (Arden, Edenton, Elkin, Monroe, Robbins, Raleigh, and Rose Hill, NC)
- State Veterinarian, North Dakota Board of Animal Health (Bismarck, ND)
- North Dakota State University (Fargo, ND)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industry, Ohio Department of Agriculture (Reynoldsburg, OH)
- Reynoldsburg Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Ohio Department of Agriculture (Reynoldsburg, OH)
- Oklahoma Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Oklahoma State University (Stillwater, OK)
- Vet Pro Labs, Inc. (Tulsa, OK)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Oregon State University (Corvallis, OR)
- Fish Disease Laboratory, Hatfield Marine Science Center (Newport, OR)
- State Veterinarian, Animal Health Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture (Salem, OR)
- Animal Health Laboratory, Oregon State Department of Agriculture (Salem, OR)
- State Veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (Harrisburg, PA)
- School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, PA)
- Quakertown Veterinary Clinic (Quakertown, PA)
- Pennsylvania Animal Disease Laboratory System (Kennett Square, Summerdale, and University Park, PA)
- State Veterinarian, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Department of Agriculture and Marketing (Providence, RI)
- Clemson Diagnostic Laboratory, Clemson University (Columbia, SC)
- State Veterinarian, South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board (Pierre, SD)
- C.E. Kord Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Tennessee Department of Agriculture (Nashville, TN)
- State Veterinarian, Texas Animal Health Commission (Austin, TX)
- Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, Texas A&M University (Amarillo, Center, College Station, and Gonzales, TX)
- Shelterwood Laboratory (Carthage, TX)
- Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Texas A&M University (College Station, TX)
- Central Texas Equine Laboratory (Mart, TX)
- Utah State University, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (Logan, UT)
- Utah State University, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (Provo, UT)
- State Veterinarian, Utah Department of Agriculture (Salt Lake City, UT)
- State Veterinarian, Vermont Department of Agriculture (Montpelier, VT)
- Director of Veterinary Medicine, Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture (Kingshill, St. Croix, USVI)
- Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine (Blacksburg, VA)
- State Veterinarian, Division of Animal Industry Services, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Richmond, VA)
- Office of Laboratory Services, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Harrisonburg, Ivor, Lynchburg, Richmond, Warrenton, and Wytheville, VA)
- Avian Health Laboratory, Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Washington State University (Pullman, WA)
- State Veterinarian, Food Safety and Animal Health Division, Washington Department of Agriculture (Olympia, WA)
- Olympia Fish Health Center, US Fish And Wildlife Service (Olympia, WA)
- National Biologic Service, Northwest Biological Science Center (Seattle, WA)
- Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center (Underwood, WA)
- State Veterinarian, Animal Health Division, West Virginia Department of Agriculture (Charleston, WV)
- State Veterinarian, Animal Health Division, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture (Madison, WI)
- Wisconsin Animal Health Laboratories, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (Madison, WI)
- School Of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison (Madison, WI)
- National Wildlife Health Center (Madison, WI)
- Fish Health Center, US Fish and Wildlife Service (Onalaska, WI)
- State Veterinarian, Wyoming Livestock Board (Cheyenne, WY)
- Wyoming Game and Fish Laboratory, University of Wyoming (Laramie, WY)

LabNEWS

This section presents short descriptions of current investigations, outbreaks, news items, or events or articles of potential interest to diagnostic laboratories. The purpose is to provide a forum for timely exchanges of information about veterinary diagnostic laboratory and animal health activities. Submissions from nonparticipants are welcome.

The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) and the DxMONITOR Animal Health Report

We would like to thank everyone who participated in the first round of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) pilot data collection. The Summer 1996 DxMONITOR Animal Health Report was intended to implement many of the changes created by the extension of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Reporting System (VDLRS) into the NAHRS. The expansion was proposed at the 1995 American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD)/U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA) annual meeting. The goal of the new reporting system is to contribute to a national measure of the health status of U.S. food animals.

Recent trade agreements offer the United States an opportunity to create regions within the U.S. which are subject to fewer sanitary restrictions on trade with other countries due to lower prevalence of disease within the designated region. Creation and maintenance of the more favorable trade status for these regions requires credible surveillance and monitoring instruments to be in place. A system such as the NAHRS would assist U.S. exports by meeting the transparency requirement of the GATT and NAFTA agreements.

A brief questionnaire and the disease list were mailed to veterinary diagnostic laboratories in the U.S. and its territories the first of April, 1996. The disease list was also mailed to all State Veterinarians' offices. Non-respondents received follow-up contacts by U.S. Department of Agriculture:Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS):Veterinary Services (VS), Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) personnel. The increase in participants can be seen in the list presented on the previous two pages.

Unfortunately, because of unresolved data quality issues and concerns about how the information will be interpreted, we are not ready to present any of the data collected during the first round of the NAHRS pilot in the Summer 1996 DxMONITOR. We apologize for the delay in reporting and ask for your patience as we work to resolve these crucial issues.

Figure 1 shows how data for each clinical disease was to have been presented. Each disease would have had its own

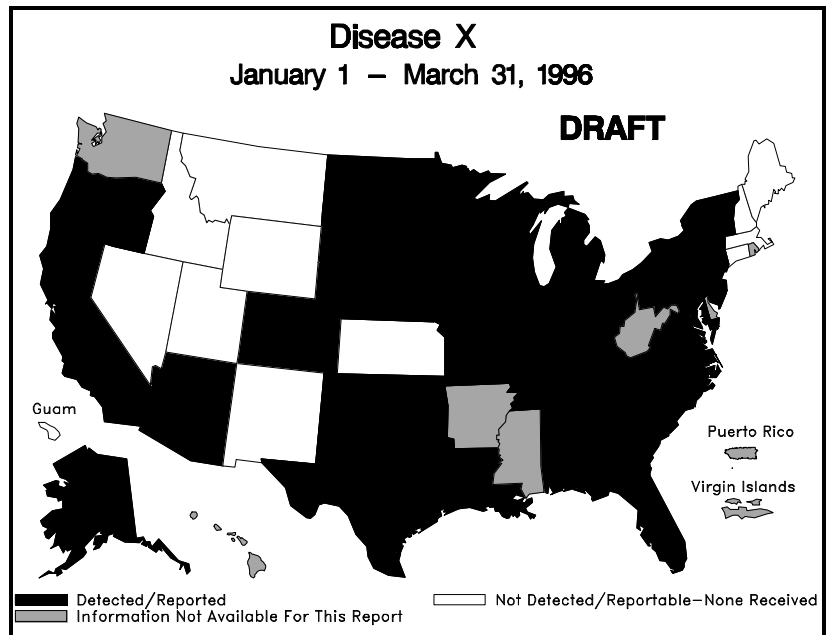


Figure 1

map with the following key: **Detected/Reported** means that evidence of clinical disease was either detected by a laboratory and/or reported to the State Veterinarian's office. **Not Detected/Reportable-None Received** means that no evidence of clinical disease was detected although diagnosis was attempted and/or the disease is reportable to the State Veterinarian, but no report was received. **Information Not Available For This Report** means that the system is unable to provide sufficient information for use in this report at this time. Section VIII. Patterns of Selected Clinical Diseases in Other Species will be included as information is available.

The DxMONITOR has a new look. The Summer 1996 DxMONITOR was to report the new clinical disease information for the first time. The LabNEWS has remained the same, while the remaining sections have changed. Each species now has its own section which would present the laboratory and State Veterinarian reported diseases listed in alphabetical order. Disease information obtained from USDA:APHIS staffs and other sources is located at the end of the appropriate section. There is no longer an appendix.

Clinical disease data were collected from laboratories and State Veterinarians. Questionable reports were verified by the reporter. Laboratory staffs were given guidelines and asked to use their technical expertise in determining what was a clinical case. Again, we are regrettably unable to present these data in this report.

Results from the laboratory questionnaire are being used to establish an up-to-date list of which laboratories test for which diseases and their test batteries. This test battery list will be available through the USDA:APHIS:VS.

A report on the development and pilot of the NAHRS will be presented at the 1996 AAVLD/USAHA annual meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas. An in-depth discussion on the system is expected at that time. We would like to encourage all interested parties to attend this meeting.

Contact: Dr. Marty Smith, NAHRS Coordinator, USDA:APHIS:VS, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Fort Collins, CO, (970) 490-7863.

Meeting on the NAHRS and DxMONITOR at the 1996 AAVLD/USAHA Annual Meeting

There will be a joint committee meeting to discuss the pilot of the NAHRS and the DxMONITOR at the 1996 AAVLD/USAHA annual meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas this October. The meeting is scheduled for Sunday October 13 from 8:00-12:00 am in the Fulton Room at the Convention Center. For registration information for the annual meeting, please contact Linda Ragland at the USAHA office [telephone number (804) 285-3210 or FAX number (804) 285-3367]. Your attendance is encouraged.

XV International Symposium of Salmonellosis-Brucellosis

The World Association of Veterinary Microbiologists, Immunologists, and Specialists in Infectious Diseases announce their XV International Symposium. The symposium will be held in Cyprus from February 16 - 21, 1997. The theme of the symposium will be: Salmonellosis-Brucellosis As World Health Problems for Humans and Animals.

For further information on the symposium contact :

K. Polydorou
Veterinary Public Health Institute
P. O. Box 284
Nicosia, Cyprus
Telephone/FAX (357-2-) 453121

Contact: K. Polydorou, Chairman of the XV Symposium, Veterinary Public Health Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus, (357-2-) 453121.

RB-51 Brucella Vaccine Survey Results June 1, 1996

Following is a summary of a survey conducted by the Michigan Department of Agriculture concerning the nationwide use of the conditionally approved RB-51 brucella vaccine for bovine brucellosis.

All 50 States responded to the survey. Only Alaska and Connecticut do not allow the use of Strain 19 vaccine. Alaska, California, New York, and Oregon do not currently allow the use of RB-51 for vaccination within their State. Alaska does not allow brucellosis vaccination of native cattle. California is investigating the use of RB-51. All States will accept RB-51 vaccinated cattle for importation.

Many States are encouraging the use of the conditionally approved RB-51 vaccine and have different age requirements for animals vaccinated with the RB-51. Several States plan to discontinue use of the Strain 19 vaccine in the near future.

If you have any questions about the use of Strain 19 or RB-51 brucella vaccine in your State, contact your State Veterinarian's office.

Contact: Dr. Debbi Donch, Designated Brucellosis Epidemiologist, Michigan Department of Agriculture, Lansing, MI, (517) 335-4336.

Pseudorabies Status Update

This update on pseudorabies status covers a more recent time period than the regular pseudorabies report on page 14 of this report. Pennsylvania advanced to Class III (mandatory clean-up) on June 1, 1996 and Maryland advanced to Class V (free) on July 1, 1996.

Iowa has successfully administered their control program to the point where herds in that State are now coming off quarantine faster than newly infected herds are being identified.

Contact: Dr. Arnold Taft, USDA:APHIS:VS, National Animal Health Programs, Riverdale, MD, (301) 734-8711.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Update

The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) update for Great Britain and other BSE affected countries is being presented in the LabNEWS. The update for the United States is in the Patterns of Selected Clinical Cattle Diseases section.

United Kingdom Update:

Source: Dr. J. Wilesmith, Great Britain

Great Britain reported 2,028 newly confirmed cases of BSE with 190 more herds affected between March 1 and May 31, 1996 (Table 1). The epidemic curve (Figure 2) indicates that the epidemic continues to decline.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Descriptive Epidemiology Statistics for Great Britain* As of May 31, 1996

Total number of confirmed cases:	160,540
Total number of affected herds:	33,455
Proportion of dairy herds affected:	59.4%
Proportion of beef suckler herds affected	15.4%

* England, Scotland, Wales

Data provided by Great Britain.

Table 1

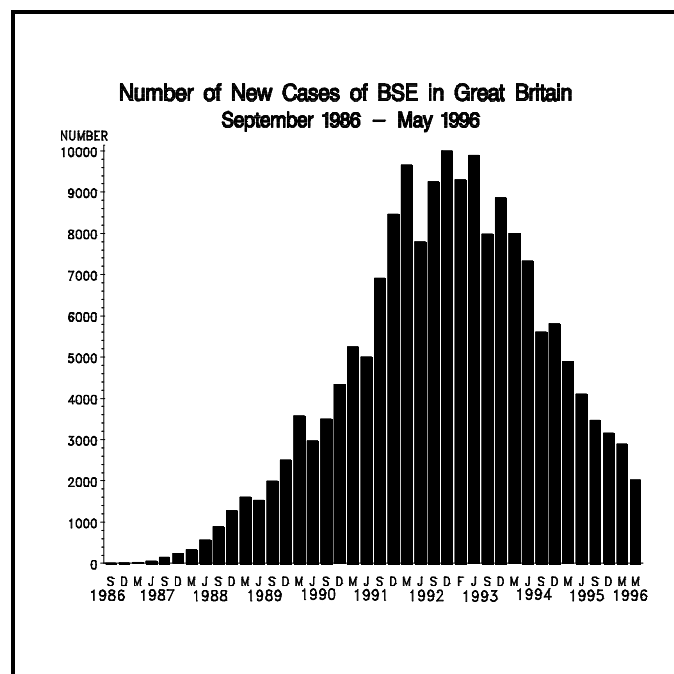


Figure 2

Other BSE Affected Countries:

Sources: Dr. T. Chillaud, Office International des Epizooties
Dr. G. O. Denny, Northern Ireland

The epidemic curve for Northern Ireland shows that the epidemic is apparently declining after peaking in 1993 (Figure 3).

Northern Ireland reported an additional 33 cases of BSE in native cattle between March 1 and June 4, 1996. The Republic of Ireland reported 22 additional cases native and imported (one) cattle between August 1995 and May 1, 1996. Switzerland reported 16 additional cases in native cattle between February 29 and May 17, 1996. The Spring 1996 DxMONITOR mistakenly indicated 85 cases rather than 68 for Switzerland in 1995. Portugal reported four additional cases of BSE between January 24 and May 27, 1996. France reported seven additional cases between March 1 and May 31, 1996. Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man reported 13, 1, and 2 cases respectively between January 1 and June 4, 1996 (Table 2). No additional reports of BSE cases imported from the United Kingdom or other countries with endemic BSE were recorded since the last reporting period.

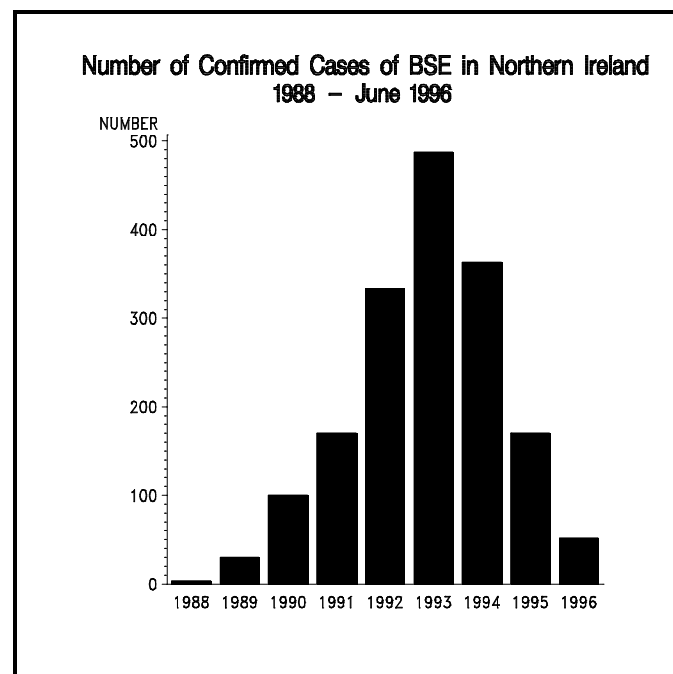


Figure 3

BSE Cases¹ Worldwide Other Than Great Britain as of June 4, 1996

Country ²	1987 +before	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Guernsey	4	34	52	83	75	92	115	71	44	13	583
Northern Ireland	0	3	30	100	170	333	487	363	170	52	1708
Jersey	0	1	4	8	14	23	37	22	10	1	120
Isle of Man	0	6	6	22	67	109	110	55	33	2	410
Republic of Ireland	0	0	15	14	17	18	16	19	16	10 ³	125
Switzerland	0	0	0	2	8	15	29	64	68	30 ³	216
Portugal	0	0	0	1 ⁴	1 ⁴	1 ⁴	3 ⁴	12	14	6 ³	38
France	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	4	3	7 ³	20

Countries with imported cases only:

Germany: 4 cases (02/92, 02/94, 04/94, 05/94)

Falkland Islands: 1 case (1989)

Canada: 1 case (11/93)

Italy: 2 cases (10/94)

Denmark: 1 case (07/92)

Oman: 2 cases (1989)

1. Cases in native cattle and cattle imported from the U.K. or another country with endemic BSE.
2. In order of first reported case/diagnosis.
3. Data for Switzerland as of May 17, 1996; data for Portugal as of May 27, 1996;
data for the Republic of Ireland as of May 1, 1996; data for France as of May 31, 1996.
4. Imported cases.

Data provided by Office International des Epizooties and Northern Ireland.

Table 2

I. Patterns of Selected Clinical Bird Diseases

Section I contains information on selected bird diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor clinical cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

CLINICAL DISEASE DATA NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.

Figures 4 and 5 show the distribution of commercial broilers and turkeys in the U.S. by State based on USDA:National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS) survey data. Commercial broiler distribution is the percentage of 7,017,540,000 head, as of May 1, 1995. Commercial turkey distribution is the percentage of 292,626,000 head, as of January 1, 1996.

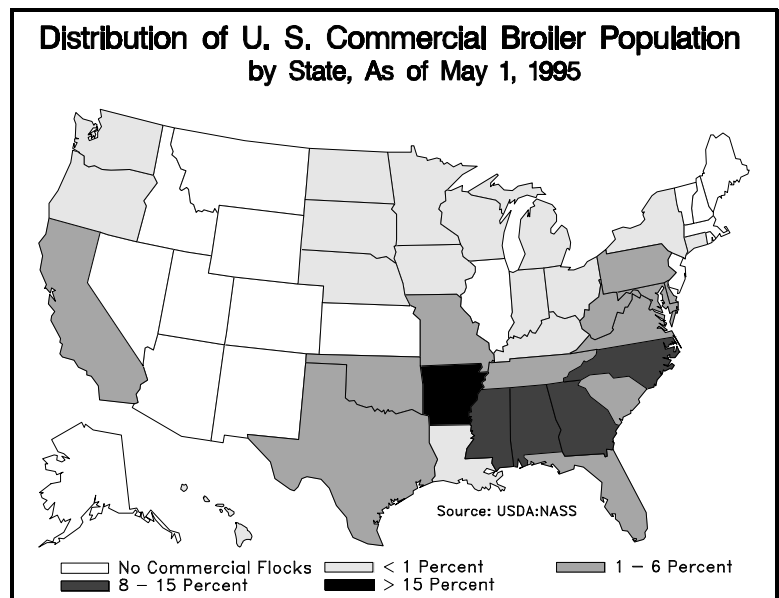


Figure 4

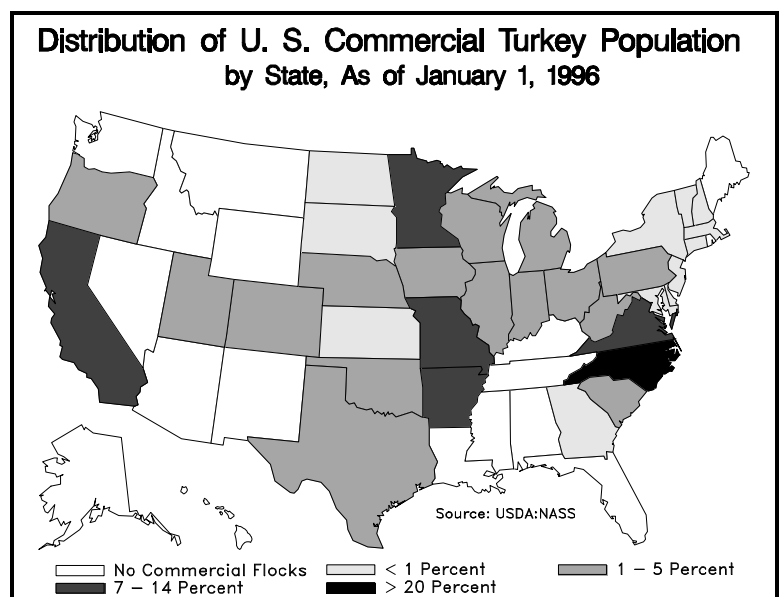


Figure 5

II. Patterns of Selected Clinical Cattle Diseases

Section II contains information on selected cattle diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor clinical cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

LABORATORY AND STATE VETERINARIAN DISEASE DATA NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.

Bovine Brucellosis	7
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	8
Bovine Tuberculosis	9

Key to Figures in Cattle and Pig Sections:

- Data on regulatory diseases are presented by State classification for that disease, where applicable, and maps and graphs of herd information.

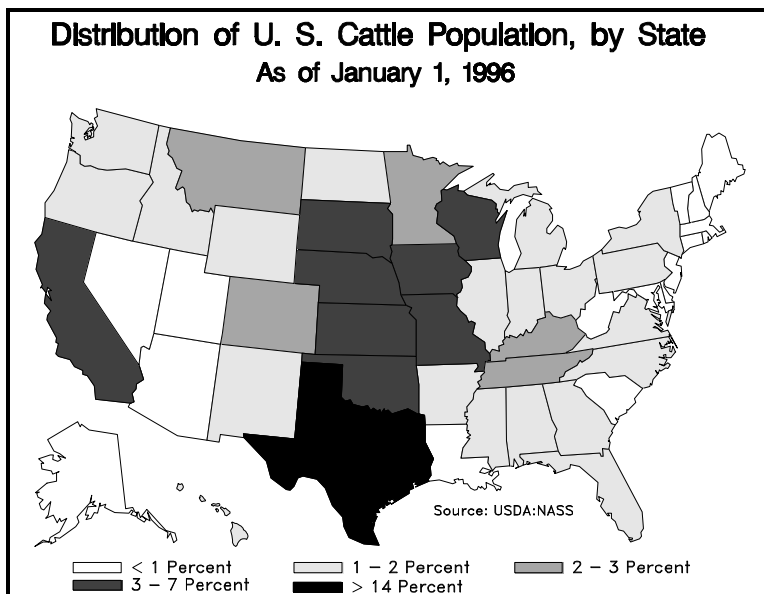


Figure 6 shows the distribution of cattle (beef and dairy) in the U.S. by State based on USDA:NASS survey data. The distribution is the percentage of 103,819,200 head of cattle, as of January 1, 1996.

Figure 6

□ Bovine Brucellosis

Source: Dr. Mike Gilsdorf
USDA:APHIS:VS
National Animal Health Programs
(301) 734-8711

Reactor herd = Herd with at least one case of brucellosis confirmed by serology or culture.

Definition of State Classifications:

Class B: More than 0.25 percent, but less than 1.5 percent of all herds infected.

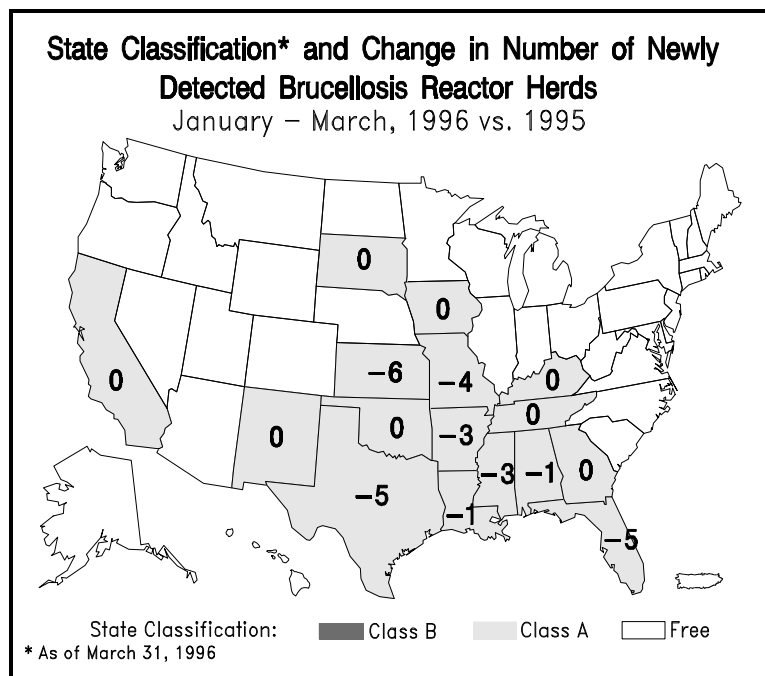
Class A: No more than 0.25 percent of all herds infected.

Free: No infected herds under quarantine during the past 12 months.

All States held Class A or Free status in the bovine brucellosis program at the time this report was released. Thirty-four States were classified as free of bovine brucellosis. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas had decreased numbers of newly detected bovine brucellosis herds between January 1 and March 31, 1996, compared to the same period in 1995. No States had increased numbers (Figure 7).

For the entire U.S., there were 28 newly detected bovine brucellosis reactor herds from January through March 1996 (Figure 8), 14 fewer herds than were newly identified from October through December 1995.

The 28 brucellosis reactor herds detected in the first quarter of 1996 were 28 fewer than were detected during the same quarter of 1995 (Figure 9).



□ Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

United States Surveillance:

Source: Dr. Art Davis, USDA:APHIS:VS
National Veterinary Services
Laboratories, Diagnostic Pathobiology
Laboratory, (515) 239-8521

Surveillance for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the United States continues with an additional 630 brains reported by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) as examined from April 1 through July 31, 1996 (Figure 10). This brings the total number of examined brains reported by NVSL to 3,425, as of July 31, 1996.

No evidence of BSE has been found in any U.S. cattle.

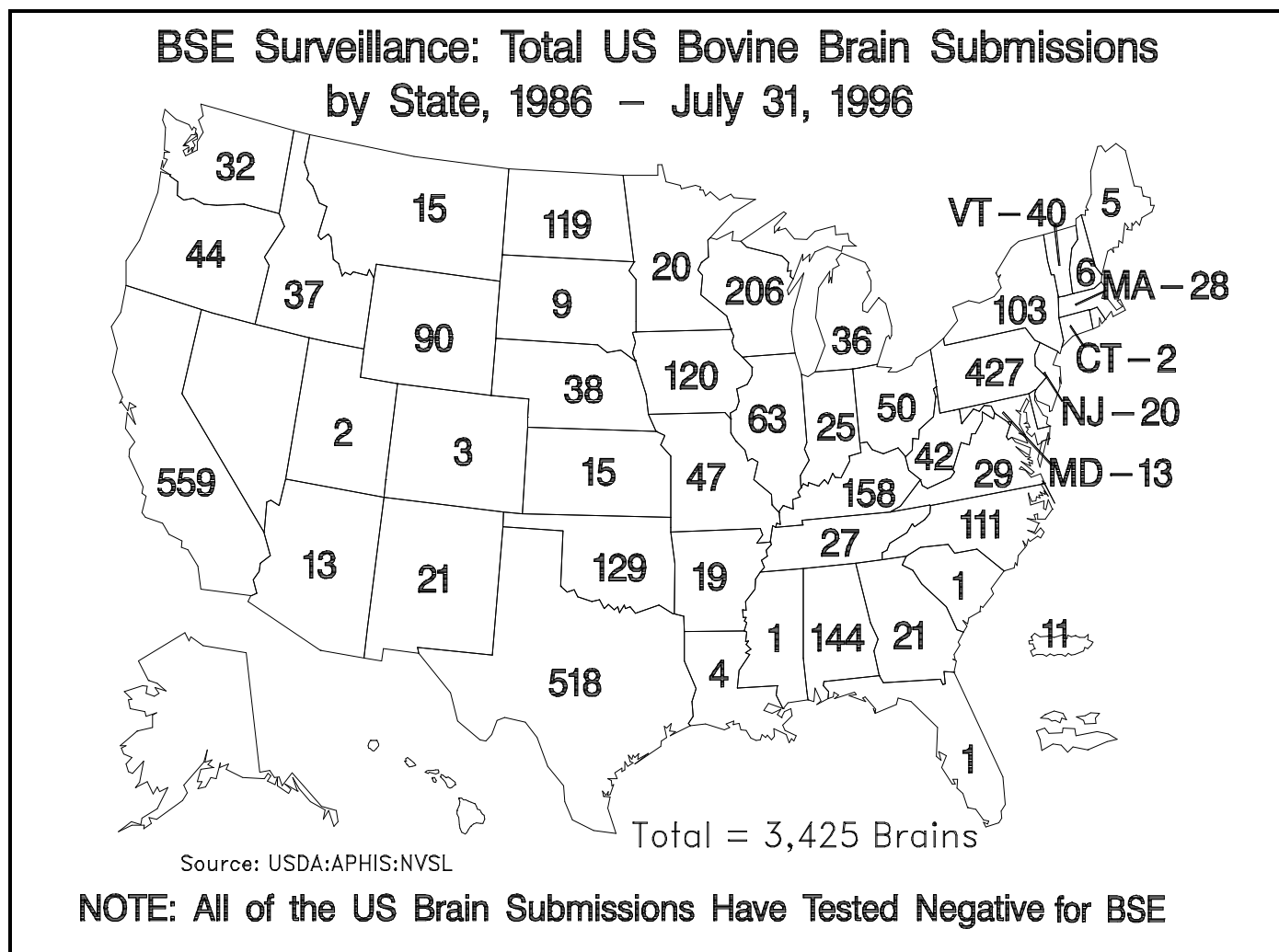


Figure 10

□ Bovine Tuberculosis

Source: Dr. J.S. VanTiem
USDA:APHIS:VS
National Animal Health Programs
(301) 734-8711

Infected = Laboratory confirmed existence of
Mycobacterium bovis.

State Classifications:

Modified Accredited: Testing and Slaughter
Surveillance Programs in effect.

Accredited Free: Testing and Slaughter Surveillance
Programs have identified no
infected bovines for 5 or more
years.

Six cattle or bison herds were identified as being infected with bovine tuberculosis during the first quarter of 1996 (January - March, 1996, Figure 11). Wisconsin's accredited free status was suspended on December 8, 1995.

Five cervidae herds were identified as infected with bovine tuberculosis during the first quarter of 1996 (January - March, 1996, Figure 12).

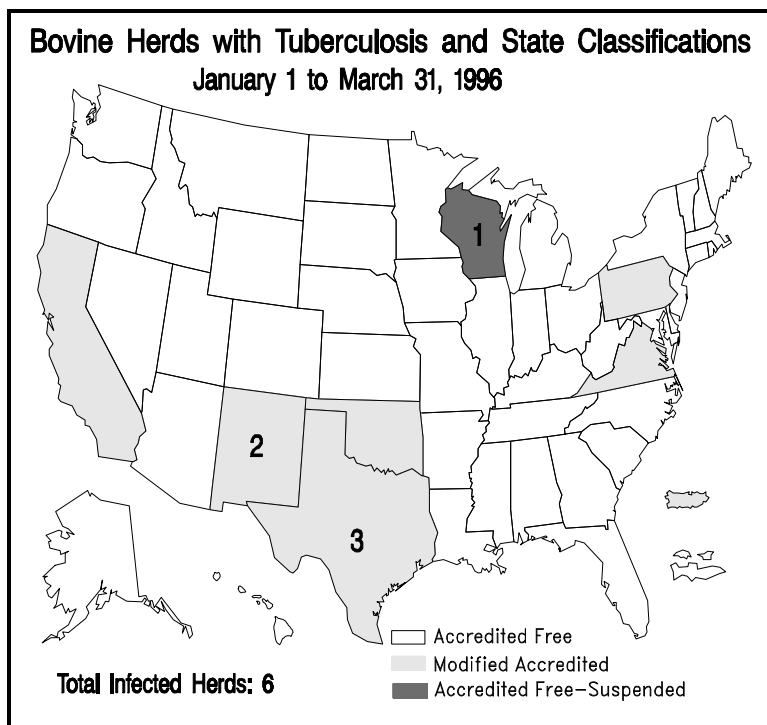


Figure 11

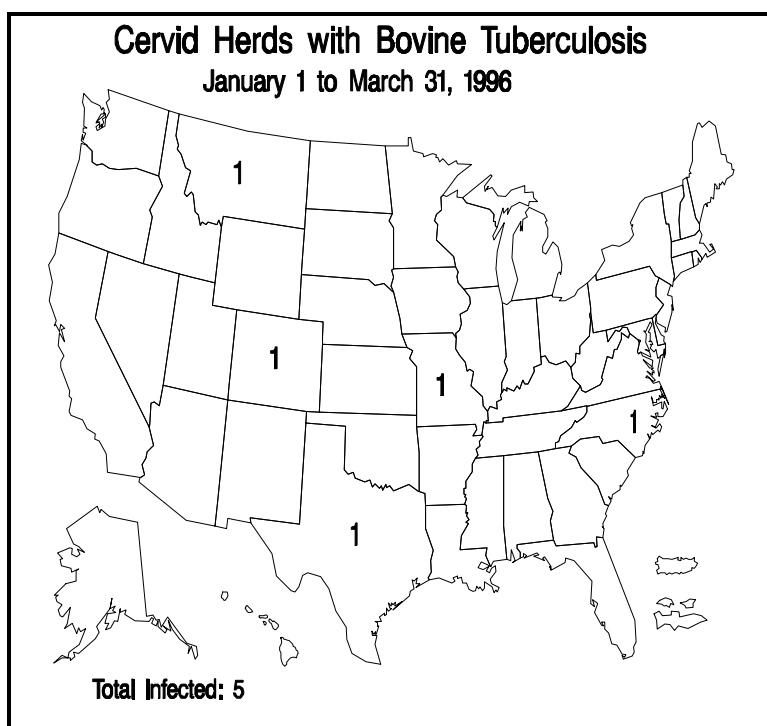


Figure 12

III. Patterns of Selected Clinical Fish Diseases

Section III contains information on selected fish diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

CLINICAL DISEASE DATA NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.

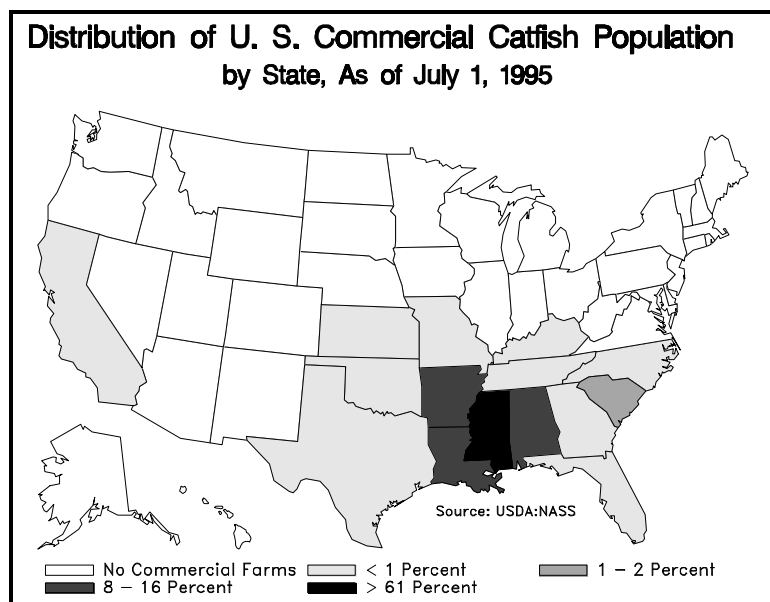


Figure 13

Figures 13 and 14 show the distribution of commercial catfish and trout in the U.S. by State based on USDA:NASS survey data. Commercial catfish distribution is the percentage of 184,096,000 food size fish processed between July 1, 1994 - 1995. Commercial trout distribution is the percentage of 60,017,000 fish processed between September 1, 1994 - August 31, 1995.

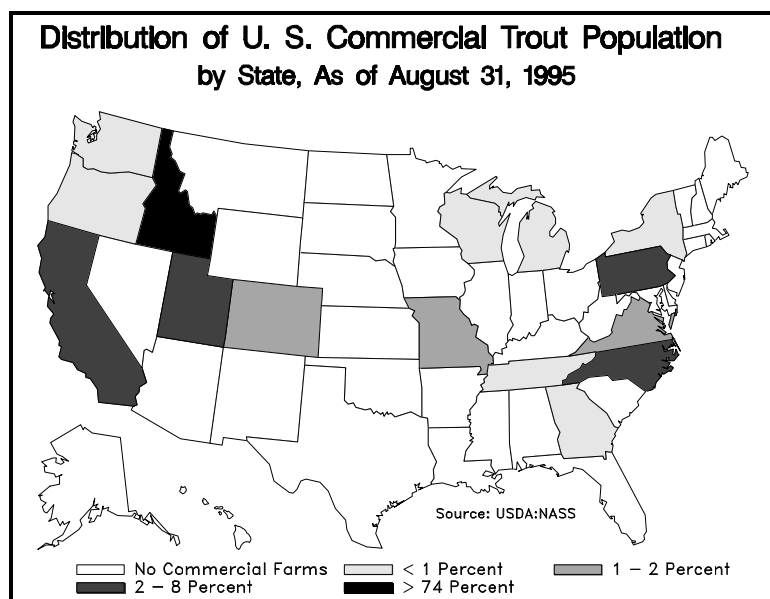


Figure 14

IV. Patterns of Selected Clinical Goat Diseases

Section IV contains information on selected goat diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

CLINICAL DISEASE DATA NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.

Figure 15 shows the distribution of Angora goats in the U.S. by State based on USDA:NASS survey data. The distribution is the percentage of 1,434,000 head of Angora goats, as of January 1, 1996.

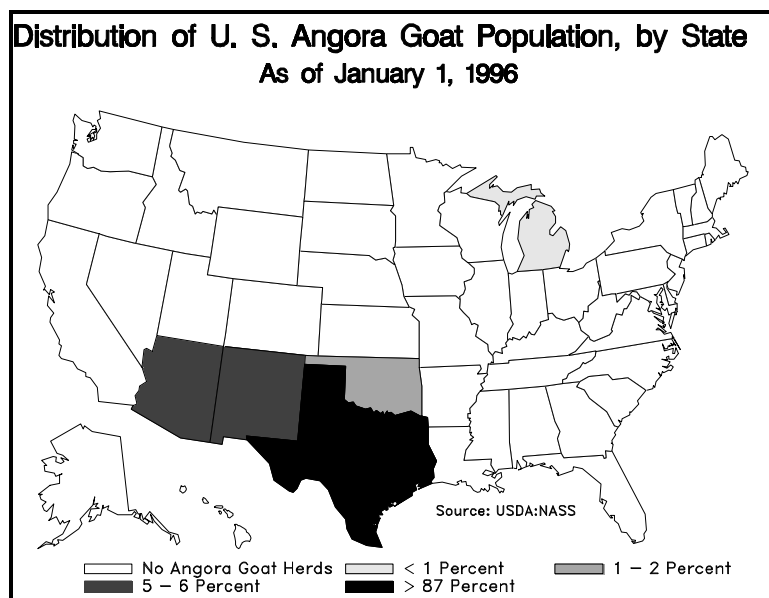


Figure 15

V. Patterns of Selected Clinical Horse Diseases

Section V contains information on selected horse diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

CLINICAL DISEASE DATA NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.

Equine Infectious Anemia Annual report in Spring 1996 DxMONITOR

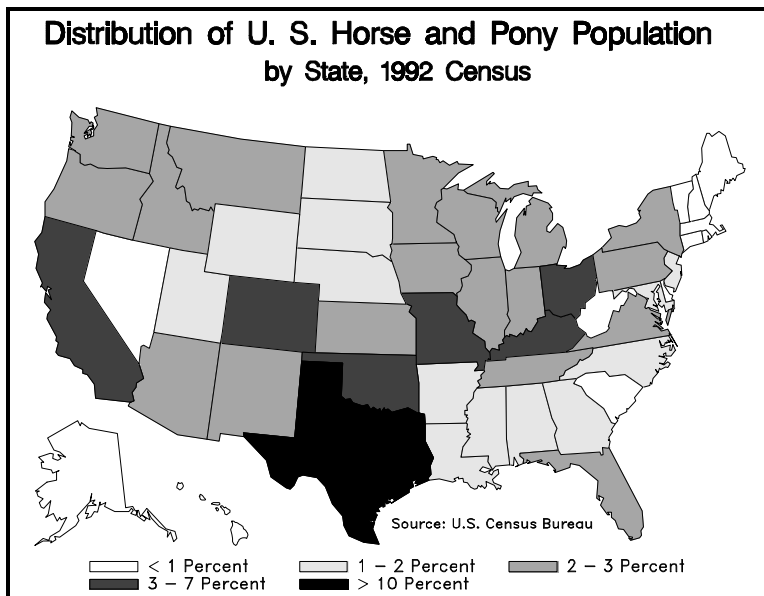


Figure 16 shows the distribution of horses and ponies in the U.S. by State based upon U.S. Census Bureau data for horses and ponies on farms. The distribution is the percentage of 2,049,522 head, as of 1992. This total does not include all equids in the U.S.

Figure 16

VI. Patterns of Selected Clinical Pig Diseases

Section VI contains information on selected pig diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor clinical cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

**LABORATORY AND STATE VETERINARIAN DISEASE DATA
NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.**

Pseudorabies Virus	14
Swine Brucellosis	15

Figure 17 shows the distribution of pigs in the U.S. by State based on USDA:NASS survey data. The distribution is the percentage of 60,190,000 head, as of December 1, 1995.

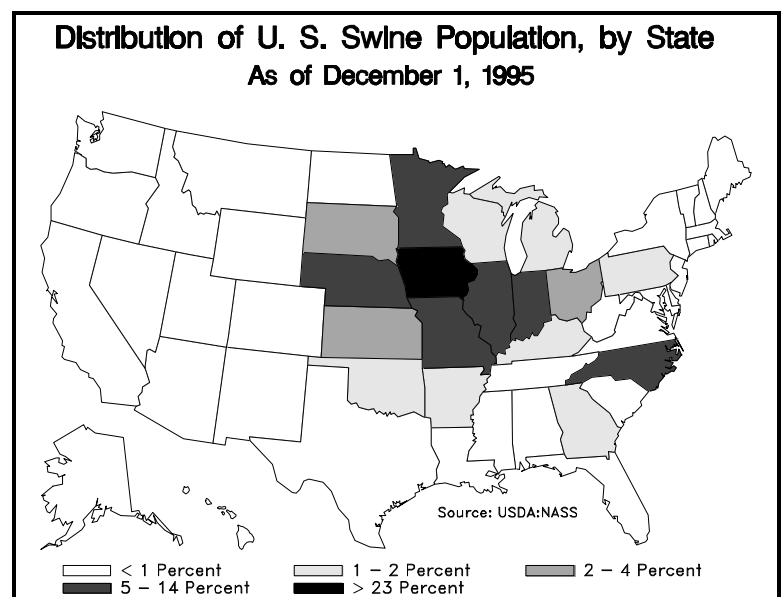


Figure 17

□ Pseudorabies Virus (PRV)

Source: Dr. Arnold Taft
USDA:APHIS:VS
National Animal Health Programs
(301) 734-8711

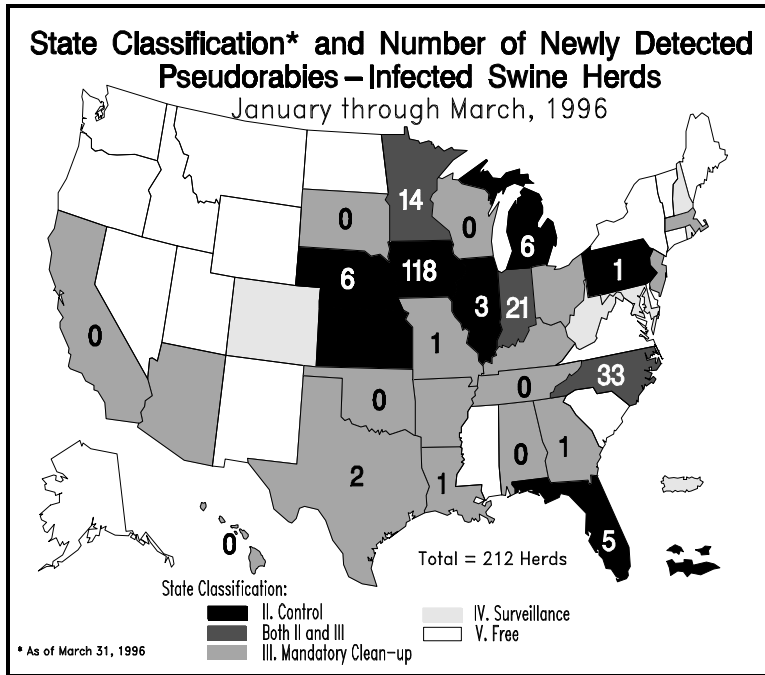


Figure 18

A total of 184 swine herds were newly identified as infected with pseudorabies virus (PRV) during the fourth quarter of 1995, and 212 herds were newly identified during the first quarter of 1996 (Figure 18). The number of newly identified herds in Iowa was 108 for the fourth quarter of 1995 and 118 for the first quarter of 1996.

All States have pseudorabies programs in place and all had advanced to Class II or greater status at the time of release of this report. Nineteen States were considered to be pseudorabies free. Texas (Class III); Maryland, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, West Virginia (Class IV); Delaware, Vermont, and Virginia (Class V) changed in State classifications between October 1995 and March 1996.

Iowa had 57.9 percent (2,158 out of 3,728) of all known PRV-infected swine herds in the U.S. in the fourth quarter of 1995 and 58.5 percent (1,993 out of 3,407) in the first quarter of 1996. The total number of known infected herds in the U.S. continues to decline (Figure 19). The herd prevalence of PRV was 2.3 percent for the fourth quarter of 1995 and 2.1 percent for the first quarter of 1996.

Figure 20 shows the number of swine herds newly identified with PRV infection by quarter from January 1991 through March 1996.

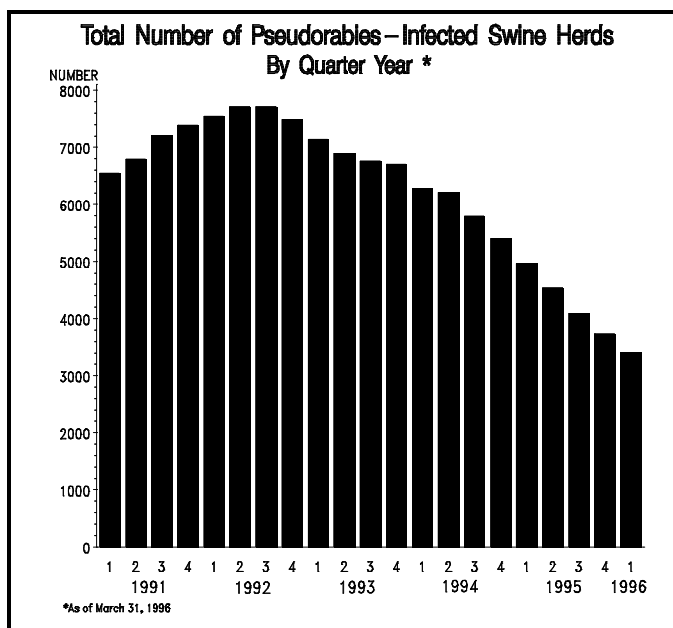


Figure 19

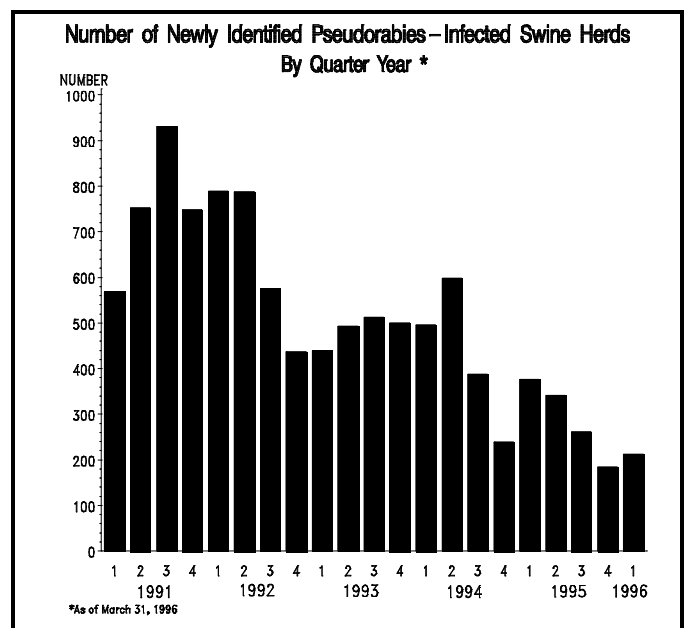


Figure 20

□ Swine Brucellosis

Source: Dr. Granville Frye
 USDA:APHIS:VS
 National Animal Health Programs
 (301) 734-8711

State Classifications:

- Stage 1:** Organization. Surveillance and traceback have begun.
- Stage 2:** At least 10 percent surveillance per year. At least 80 percent of tracebacks are successful.
- Stage 3:** Validated Free. At least five percent surveillance per year. At least 80 percent of tracebacks are successful.

All States have swine brucellosis programs in place and all had achieved Stage 2 or Stage 3 (Free) status at the time of release of this report. Georgia advanced to Stage 3 between October and December 1995. The total number of newly detected herds was 12 in the fourth quarter of 1995 and eight in the first quarter of 1996 (Figure 21).

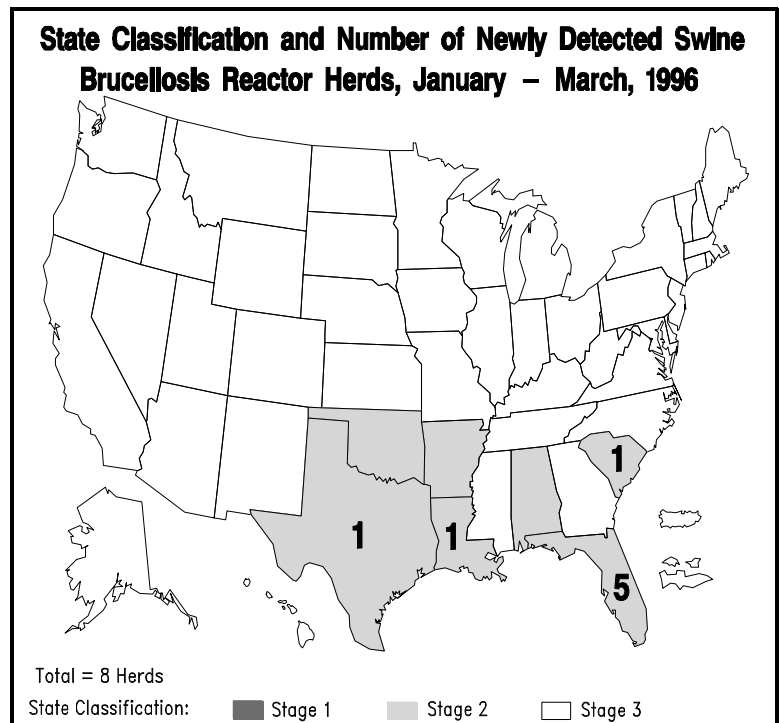


Figure 21

There were seven swine herds under quarantine for brucellosis at the end of the fourth quarter of 1995 and three at the end of 1996 (Figure 22).

Alabama, Arkansas, and Oklahoma each had one swine herd depopulated for swine brucellosis during the fourth quarter of 1995, while Florida had eight, and Texas had seven, for a total of 18 herds depopulated. Louisiana and Oklahoma each had one herd depopulated during the first quarter of 1996, while Florida had 13, and Texas had two, for a total of 17 herds depopulated.

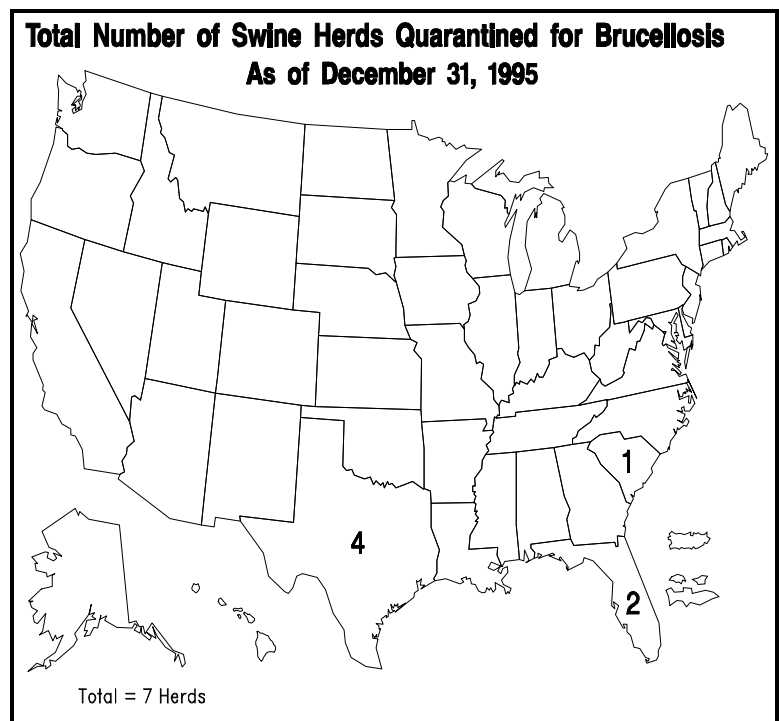


Figure 22

VII. Patterns of Selected Clinical Sheep Diseases

Section VII contains information on selected sheep diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.

CLINICAL DISEASE DATA NOT PRESENTED THIS QUARTER.

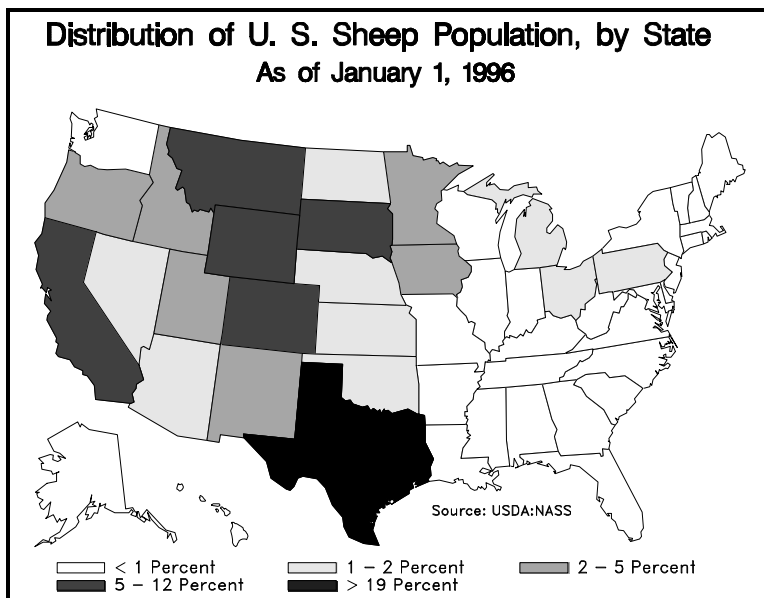


Figure 23 shows the distribution of sheep in the U.S. by State based upon USDA:NASS survey data. The distribution is the percentage of 8,457,100 head, as of January 1, 1996.

Figure 23

Free Data Submission Form Available

The DxMONITOR Data Submission Form is available free of charge to any laboratory or State Veterinarian's office interested in participating in the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS).

To complete the form, data may be captured in whatever manner works best for that particular participant. Please contact the address on the inside front cover of this issue for more information about the data submission form.

LabNEWS Article Submissions are Encouraged

Readers of the DxMONITOR Animal Health Report are encouraged to submit items suitable for the "LabNEWS." All articles should be typed double spaced. Photos/artwork should be camera ready copy. If possible, please provide your article on diskette and indicate what type of software was used to create/store the file (i.e., WordPerfect, Word Star). Send submissions to the address on the inside front cover of this report.

Materials available from the NAHRS are listed below. Send this clip-out order form to:

National Animal Health Reporting System
USDA:APHIS:VS
Centers for Epidemiology
and Animal Health
555 South Howes
Fort Collins, CO 80521-2586

INTERNET address:
DxMONITOR@aphis.usda.gov

Quantity

_____ **DxMONITOR Animal Health
Report*** (*Quarterly report of NAHRS data*)
_____ **Report of the 1991 DxMONITOR
Committee Meeting** (August 1991)

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